



## ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

ALL RIGHT THINKING men in our section of country, acknowledge the many causes which the South has for discontent, and the course pursued at the North; and for the election of President—and deplore that result. They see and know the evil consequences which may follow, and, therefore, they are particularly anxious, that the South should separately or collectively, do nothing rashly, precipitately, or improperly. It is a time when patriotism should be evoked, and wisdom exercised. But, unfortunately, "madness seems to rule the hour," with the Ultra and Disunionists in South Carolina and their "affiliates" in a few other Southern states. The old cry, with which they used to endeavor to strengthen their ranks, of a "United South," appears to be entirely repudiated. On the contrary, it is now evident that they do not expect, and do not desire a United South, upon any other terms than those of immediate dissolution of the Union and disruption of the government. It turns out that a part of the present programme is separate state action, for the purpose of forcing, or kidnapping other states to the tail of their kite. Their whole course is considered by many as dictatorial, arrogant, and insulting to the Conservative Southern States, whose feelings and interests we are afraid they utterly disregard. Their conduct has already caused a reaction in Virginia even among citizens who formerly sympathized with them, or palliated or excused their disunion proclivities. Their rash and ill-considered proceedings are injuring the cause of the South, in the eyes of the world abroad as well as at home. The more we reflect upon the subject, the more do we rejoice at the action of the Virginia Legislature at its last session, in refusing their invitation, made upon the occasion of an invasion, by a band of murderers and fanatics, of our state. If the Legislature had acceded to their desire then, nothing practical would have come of the matter, but they would have used the acquiescence for mischief now. Virginia is as jealous of her rights and honor as is South Carolina. She will maintain and defend both, as seems best to her intelligent and independent citizens. She is not to be forced or cajoled into reckless and rash measures. She will take time to look and see, before she acts. When she does act, we hope and believe it will be with patriotism, and prudence, and wisdom with all the recollections of the past, and all the prospects of the future pressing upon her attention. There will then, and in that event, be at least a "United Virginia," and, if need be, it is probable, in the opinion of many, a sovereign and independent Republic, in preference to a rickety alliance with rascals and impulsive states, recognizing the interests of Cotton alone, and apparently ready indifferent to the great interests on which are bottomed the prosperity of Virginia, and the happiness of her people. This assumption on the part of the South Carolina disunionists of a higher tone of chivalry, of nobler and keener feelings of state pride, or more exalted principles of action, and of superior courage, and nobler bearing, than the people of the other Southern States, equally aggrieved with, and bearing and forbearing for the sake of their Country and the Union, twice as much, is not at all to the taste of the people of Virginia—who do not recognize their inferiority in any of the particulars we have enumerated, to the most rampant of the agitators.

In a letter from Gen. James Hamilton, published in the Charleston Mercury, explaining the reasons for not delivering, as he had been requested, a eulogium on the life and character of Mr. Calhoun, we find the following statement relative to the views entertained by that favorite statesman of South Carolina, upon the separate action of that State with a view to coercing the "co-operation" of her Southern confederates: "If I had addressed you, as it was anticipated, in discussing the principles and opinions of Mr. Calhoun, as illustrative of his public life, I should have felt myself bound to communicate an important fact, that, up to the period of his death, he never contemplated the separate and insulated action of South Carolina, even on an emergency so vehement and pressing in his opinion as the admission of California. He looked alone to the united and co-operative action of Virginia and a majority of the Cotton States. He never for an instant cherished the idea of devoting South Carolina to desolation, or our people to slaughter, that other States of the South might be dragged into our support. His whole policy was founded on a friendly and pacific union of the South for the protection of the South. With that sanguine temperament which belonged to his noble nature, which belongs to the very constitution of genius, he cherished this hope to the last."

Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:—"It has been proposed in New York that the Union committee of fifteen, or a great convention assembly of citizens, should make an appeal to the Southern States in favor of moderation and forbearance in the present crisis. Some say that this will do no good, but that it is necessary, in order to appease the South, that the States which have by legislation nullified the fugitive slave law, should at once repeal their obnoxious statutes. This might do some good. The Northern State legislatures will soon be in session, and if they wish even to delay a rupture of the government, they will take such measures as will reassure the Southern States."

The Baltimore Exchange gives excellent advice to the people of the Northern States. It says:—"What we say to the people of the North is simply this: The solution of the present crisis is in their hands—its peaceful, happy, perfect and final solution. If they would have the South to be moderate, let them be just. If they would be believed, let them seal their good faith by intelligent and unequivocal action. Let them repeal their obnoxious and unconstitutional legislation—let the responsible leaders of the Republican party even pledge themselves to that repeal—and we do not hesitate to say, that within a week there will be peace and rejoicing over the whole South."

The American Eagle, a paper published at Madison Court House, Va., comes to us in mourning, and announces simultaneously its own demise and that of the Union. Hear it: "The dissolution of the confederation of States, and the death of the American Eagle, causes a feeling of parting sorrow, and makes this paper appear, in this the last hour of its existence, in the solemn garb of mourning. The American Eagle bids a final adieu to its patrons and to the Republic."

The Conservative men in the North, who always have and still do resist, the Black Republican party—the thousands there who have voted against the triumph of sectionalism, and who, against all odds have gallantly stood up for the right—the majority in the city of New York—the voters who returned Appletton to Congress instead of Burlingame, ought to be remembered and respected at the South.

If our over-burdened columns permitted we could spread before our readers extracts from the most influential Southern journals protesting against being dragged by South Carolina into a crusade against the Union. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, have manifested no disposition to abandon a conservative position or to follow South Carolina.

It said that the friends of Mr. Breckinridge in Maryland—the mass of the party which voted for him in that state—are totally and entirely opposed to the course and action proposed by the Disunionists in the South. They will resist any aggressive action in the Union, as long as it is possible. If any States are to go out of the Union let it be the Abolition States of the North.

A new flag—a Disunion flag—has been raised in South Carolina. The old flag—the thirteen stripes and the stars corresponding to the United States, "with room for more," will now be run up all over the land and under its broad folds the people will gather. Down with Sectionalism at the North—and Disunionism at the South, and the "Flag of the Union forever!"

The Charleston Courier says, "that if South Carolina should be constrained by duty and position to take some step apparently out of the line of the South, her sister States need not fear she will go beyond the touch of the elbow." This, we take it, is a significant hint.

Those Senators at the South who are resigning their seats, and those who will not take their seats, and those States that are not electing their Senators, are adding strength to the Sectionalists of the North. Let us first see what is to come.

The new Mayor of Baltimore, Mr. Brown, has commenced the discharge of the duties of his office. Col. Kane, the Chief of Police, will retire from his present post, by resignation, on the 20th instant.

According to the reported majorities in the Richmond Congressional District, Bell's majority is 1,429. Goggin's was 559, Buchanan's was 1,338, and Flournoy's 67.

The counties of Charles, St. Mary's, Queen Anne's, Baltimore, Howard and Calvert, in Maryland, gave 1,899 votes for what is called the "free negro act," and 10,265 against it.

It is said, now, that Mr. Lincoln has not, as yet, thought of the citizens, either North or South, to whom he will offer seats in the Cabinet.

In a letter from Gen. James Hamilton, published in the Charleston Mercury, explaining the reasons for not delivering, as he had been requested, a eulogium on the life and character of Mr. Calhoun, we find the following statement relative to the views entertained by that favorite statesman of South Carolina, upon the separate action of that State with a view to coercing the "co-operation" of her Southern confederates: "If I had addressed you, as it was anticipated, in discussing the principles and opinions of Mr. Calhoun, as illustrative of his public life, I should have felt myself bound to communicate an important fact, that, up to the period of his death, he never contemplated the separate and insulated action of South Carolina, even on an emergency so vehement and pressing in his opinion as the admission of California. He looked alone to the united and co-operative action of Virginia and a majority of the Cotton States. He never for an instant cherished the idea of devoting South Carolina to desolation, or our people to slaughter, that other States of the South might be dragged into our support. His whole policy was founded on a friendly and pacific union of the South for the protection of the South. With that sanguine temperament which belonged to his noble nature, which belongs to the very constitution of genius, he cherished this hope to the last."

Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:—"It has been proposed in New York that the Union committee of fifteen, or a great convention assembly of citizens, should make an appeal to the Southern States in favor of moderation and forbearance in the present crisis. Some say that this will do no good, but that it is necessary, in order to appease the South, that the States which have by legislation nullified the fugitive slave law, should at once repeal their obnoxious statutes. This might do some good. The Northern State legislatures will soon be in session, and if they wish even to delay a rupture of the government, they will take such measures as will reassure the Southern States."

The Baltimore Exchange gives excellent advice to the people of the Northern States. It says:—"What we say to the people of the North is simply this: The solution of the present crisis is in their hands—its peaceful, happy, perfect and final solution. If they would have the South to be moderate, let them be just. If they would be believed, let them seal their good faith by intelligent and unequivocal action. Let them repeal their obnoxious and unconstitutional legislation—let the responsible leaders of the Republican party even pledge themselves to that repeal—and we do not hesitate to say, that within a week there will be peace and rejoicing over the whole South."

The American Eagle, a paper published at Madison Court House, Va., comes to us in mourning, and announces simultaneously its own demise and that of the Union. Hear it: "The dissolution of the confederation of States, and the death of the American Eagle, causes a feeling of parting sorrow, and makes this paper appear, in this the last hour of its existence, in the solemn garb of mourning. The American Eagle bids a final adieu to its patrons and to the Republic."

The Conservative men in the North, who always have and still do resist, the Black Republican party—the thousands there who have voted against the triumph of sectionalism, and who, against all odds have gallantly stood up for the right—the majority in the city of New York—the voters who returned Appletton to Congress instead of Burlingame, ought to be remembered and respected at the South.

If our over-burdened columns permitted we could spread before our readers extracts from the most influential Southern journals protesting against being dragged by South Carolina into a crusade against the Union. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, have manifested no disposition to abandon a conservative position or to follow South Carolina.

It said that the friends of Mr. Breckinridge in Maryland—the mass of the party which voted for him in that state—are totally and entirely opposed to the course and action proposed by the Disunionists in the South. They will resist any aggressive action in the Union, as long as it is possible. If any States are to go out of the Union let it be the Abolition States of the North.

A new flag—a Disunion flag—has been raised in South Carolina. The old flag—the thirteen stripes and the stars corresponding to the United States, "with room for more," will now be run up all over the land and under its broad folds the people will gather. Down with Sectionalism at the North—and Disunionism at the South, and the "Flag of the Union forever!"

The Charleston Courier says, "that if South Carolina should be constrained by duty and position to take some step apparently out of the line of the South, her sister States need not fear she will go beyond the touch of the elbow." This, we take it, is a significant hint.

Those Senators at the South who are resigning their seats, and those who will not take their seats, and those States that are not electing their Senators, are adding strength to the Sectionalists of the North. Let us first see what is to come.

The new Mayor of Baltimore, Mr. Brown, has commenced the discharge of the duties of his office. Col. Kane, the Chief of Police, will retire from his present post, by resignation, on the 20th instant.

According to the reported majorities in the Richmond Congressional District, Bell's majority is 1,429. Goggin's was 559, Buchanan's was 1,338, and Flournoy's 67.

The counties of Charles, St. Mary's, Queen Anne's, Baltimore, Howard and Calvert, in Maryland, gave 1,899 votes for what is called the "free negro act," and 10,265 against it.

It is said, now, that Mr. Lincoln has not, as yet, thought of the citizens, either North or South, to whom he will offer seats in the Cabinet.

The total vote in Maryland, at the Presidential election, gave a majority for Breckinridge of 796. Majority of Bell and Douglas combined over Breckinridge 4,837. Lincoln received 2,206 votes in the whole State.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times." A second meeting of Southern medical students of the University of New York, took place on Friday at the Breckinridge headquarters, on Broadway. The extremists treated the speakers of more moderate sentiments with unrestrained disrespect and rudeness. The final resolution of the students was, "that we leave this city for our homes as soon as any State secedes." During the course of the proceedings one of the speakers read a telegraphic despatch which had been just received from Richmond, Virginia, to this effect: "Southern students, welcome to Richmond. South Carolina has seceded." The closing statement of this despatch was not, however, credited by the meeting, as shown by their final resolution.

On Monday week 120 recruits for the mounted service, 5 buglers and 3 landresses, left Carlisle barracks en route for Texas, under command of Lieut. Gerrard, second cavalry. These men are to make their trip overland from Fort Leavenworth, having in charge about one hundred and fifty horses. One of the privates in this detachment, is a Scotchman, named John Auchincloss, who was in the British army, during the Crimean war, and wears a large silver medal for gallantry at Balaklava, Inkermann and Sebastopol.

The Boone County (Indiana) Bank fraud excites considerable consternation among bankers about Western paper money. The real source of the over issue is not yet discovered. The information that the engraver is implicated is not borne out by facts, as the plate has not always been in his possession. The fact that the spurious issue is printed from genuine plates does not implicate him any more than it does the Bank officers or auditor, who now holds the plates.

As the season of navigation draws towards a close, the most extravagant rates are paid for freights by lake and canal. The Buffalo papers state that the bark Great West in a single trip from Chicago to Buffalo, brought down 30,000 bushels of wheat, the freight on which, at 18¢ cents, amounted to \$5,550. The canal boats now loading at Buffalo get 25¢ cents per bushel on wheat to New York, and the boats can realize \$1,400 for the trip above tolls and expenses. This is about half the cost of the boats.

That truly noble lady, the widow of the lamented and illustrious Sir John Franklin, paid a visit on Thursday last, to the Burger's Female Institute in New York. She was received with that deep respect and admiration so much her due. After passing through the various departments of the institution, she was presented, by way of a memento of her visit, with an illustrated volume issued by the Smithsonian Institute, of course hand-somely bound, &c.

A horrible affair has just come to light in California. Some time since, George Wilson and two of his "friends" got drunk at Reed's Ranccho, Marion county, his "friends," not so much the worse for liquor, "amused" themselves with soaking the clothes of Wilson with whiskey, and to make sure of their project, they poured a considerable quantity down his neck, in order to thoroughly soak his shirt with the liquid after which they set fire to the clothes of the wretched man. He remained there abandoned without a charitable hand to offer him a glass of water during his long agonies. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the murderers.

Josephine Gough, a free negro woman living on the Beaver Dam, in St. Mary's county, Md., had occasion a short time since to visit Leonard Town, leaving her house in charge of two young children. During her absence the clothes of one of the children took fire, the child was burnt to death. The other child started in pursuit of its mother, missed its way, and died in the woods, probably from famine or exposure. The body when found, was in a state of decomposition.

The Pacific Knitting Company, at Manchester, Conn., has failed, having not only sunk the entire capital of \$50,000 but drawing heavily on the personal property of the shareholders. This was not an incorporated company, and the shareholders are individually liable. They have within a few days past held a meeting and assessed themselves sixty per cent. on their shares to meet liabilities. The liabilities are about \$80,000.

Recent intelligence from Oregon says that the account of the late massacre of emigrants by the Snake Indians was much exaggerated. Col. Wright had received positive information that all but eleven of the train had arrived at the settlements in safety, and strong hopes were entertained of the escape of the eleven that had become separated from the main body.

Dexter, the sculptor, states that Governor Willard of Indiana took the deepest interest in having a State collection of the busts of all the Governors of the Hoosier State—and advanced money toward having a copy of his own made—little thinking that it would soon be a monument to his memory.

The Oxford, Mississippi, Mercury says that a rumor prevailed that a duel is on foot between one of our Senators and a distinguished politician, formerly of this State, but now a citizen of Tennessee. The parties have indicated are respectively Jeff. Davis and General Henry S. Foster.

Four men were dreadfully lacerated at Embo Valley, California, on the 25th, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while firing a salute in honor of the republican victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. One of them will probably lose both eyes.

The Philadelphia journals have of late been felicitating themselves on the addition of a number of free negroes from South Carolina to their population. If they desire any more, any other Southern State can easily supply the demand.

The steamship Fulton, for Southampton and Havre, sailed on Saturday with 70 passengers and \$185,000 in specie. The steamer Vigo, for Liverpool, also sailed on Saturday with 120 passengers, and trifling amount of specie.

One of the express agents in New York, was arrested on Friday charged with retaining \$100 which had been entrusted to him to deliver. He confessed the crime.

Counterfeit twenty dollar bills on the Bank of Tennessee, payable at Trenton, are in circulation.

While the penitentiary convicts employed on Capitol Square, Richmond, were taking their dinner on Saturday, one of the number, named Alexander Wright, alias Allen Smith, slipped into the Governor's kitchen, changed his variegated suit for one of much more sober hue, and quietly walked off in the presence of the soldiers, who suspected nothing wrong. By the time the fact was made known, the convict was beyond their reach, and has not been recaptured. He was sent to the penitentiary from Greenbrier county, in the month of May last.

A dispatch from New Orleans says: "The movement for secession meets with little favor here, and will assuredly fail. The feverish tendency of the money market, however, shows no abatement."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The London Times has revived, in a very offensive manner, the scandalous story that the Prince of Wales and his suite were rudely and insultingly treated in the city of Richmond. This story was manufactured out of the whole cloth by a correspondent of the New York Times, and received an explicit and emphatic contradiction at the time from various Richmond and New York journals. In addition to all this, the Duke of Newcastle took occasion himself, on his arrival in New York, to contradict the story flatly.

The Revue Contemporaine, in an article copied in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives a remarkable account of extensive military preparations that have been made by Austria, on the frontiers of Venice. At Venice, an island covered with cannon has risen in the Grand Canal, and now works have been constructed at the Lido and Malghera. At Verona, means have been found to cover the heights round the town with batteries and forts.

The American edition of Carlyle's Essays, published by Brown & Taggard, of Boston, has pleased even the trusty author. In a private letter to the editor of the edition, Carlyle writes: "It is one of the prettiest books imaginable; printed with beautiful accuracy and taste; beautiful paper; careful index, nothing deficient, nothing superfluous; perfectly got up in all respects."

The Paris Journal des Debats, in the course of a letter from Shanghai, dated August 10th, states that a number of foreign adventurers have joined the Imperial troops, and, in their conflicts with the Tai-Ping rebels, are achieving a desperate and bloody reputation. Among these soldiers of fortune is an American named Ward, who, it appears, agrees to capture cities by job-work.

Garibaldi writes to Mr. John Anderson, of New York City: "I shall feel greatly obliged by your expressing sympathy for the American people, the graduate of whose education I admire, and which arose from the same revolutionary cause as that in which the Italians are now struggling for liberty."

The Swedish Government has abolished the passport system. Anybody hereafter may enter Swedish territory, travel through or leave it without any molestation from the civil authorities or any police interrogating him.

## POLITICAL.

In view of the excitement at the South the democrats of the 22d ward of Philadelphia held a large meeting on Thursday evening, and amidst great enthusiasm passed resolutions denouncing the doctrines of the republican party, regretting the election of Lincoln, but calling upon men of all parties to rally in defence of the Union and the constitution.

In the speech of Senator Green at the Planters' House, at St. Louis last week, he came out against secession, saying that the secession of Lincoln would by no means justify dissolution of the Union, and that all should down down any attempt to break up the Government.

The news of the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana paralysed the wings of the California democracy—Mason, Gwin and Wells were coldly received on their electioneering tour. The success of the republicans was generally conceded.

Mr. Baker, the newly-elected Senator from Congress from Oregon, has addressed a large audience at San Francisco, avowing in the course of his speech his intention to abide by the doctrine of non-intervention with slavery in the Territories.

Wendell Phillips made a long speech in Boston on Wednesday evening, denouncing the election of Lincoln.

## THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats already elected..... 50  
Yet to be elected..... 33  
Total Democrats..... 83  
Republicans already elected..... 10  
Yet to be elected..... 9—109  
Total Conservative strength of new House..... 129  
Republicans already elected..... 89  
Yet to be elected..... 9—109

Conservative majority in the new House..... 21  
All but one of the twenty-six members classed as "Union" men represent States lying south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The South have therefore the best security that no measure in violation of their rights can by any possibility be got through the new Congress, even if it should be attempted. For, not only will the House be decidedly conservative, but the Senate also. The Senate will be composed of members by means of legislation, even if he should possess the disposition. This fact, so unequivocally established by the above statement, should abate the apprehensions of the South, and lead them to pause and consider ere they take a step which, once taken, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to recall.

ENGLAND'S NOBILITY.—There are thirteen eminent Englishmen who have risen to high stations in life from obscurity. We have the following enumeration: Lords Eldon and Stowell—some of a large maker and small dealer at Newcastle—Lord Tenterden—son of a barber at Canterbury; he received a very poor education, but obtained the means to go to college; while there he enjoyed from a company in the city of London an stipend of £3 per year until he took his degree. Lord Gifford—prior to his being called to the bar, was many years a poor solicitor near Exeter. Lord Langdale, the master of the rolls, was many years a poor practicing surgeon. Sir John Williams, one of the Judges of the Queen's bench—son of a very poor horse dealer in Yorkshire. Lord Turo—son of a very poor man in Cornwall, married a first cousin of Queen Victoria. Mr. Carson Curney—his mother kept a small bookstore for pamphlets in a court in the city of London. Lord Campbell, the present Lord Chancellor, was for many years reporter to the Morning Chronicle. Lord St. Leonards—son of a barber, and formerly a clerk. Chief Justice Saunders, whose precepts to this day form the best text book to pleaders, was a beggar boy, first taken notice of by an attorney, who employed him in his office. Lord Kenyon—black and black and errand boy. Lord Hardwick—an errand boy. George Canning—son of a poor strolling player.

THE BURGH DIVORCE CASE IN ILLINOIS.—Public attention in this vicinity is speedily to be turned from election topics to the developments of the various stages of progress of the Burgh divorce case soon to be put on trial in our neighboring county of Du Page, where it is to be called up on Monday next, 11th instant, in the quiet little town of Naperville, about thirty miles west of this city, and lying to the southward of the Chicago and Galena railroad line.

From the prominence of the parties, and the wide notoriety from the outset given to the case, the interest with which it will be watched in all sections of the country, particularly in New York State, will be, and is something remarkable. The trial already promises, when once opened, to continue through a long period, even for cases of its class, such is the exceedingly bulky and voluminous mass of evidence both oral and by deposition, which in these months past it has been the labor of acute and skillful counsel to accumulate and prepare.—Chicago Tribune.

## Progress of the Disunion Movement.

The New Flag.—The Charleston Mercury publishes the following suggestion for the flag of the "Southern Confederacy": "The ground entirely blue, with a golden palmetto in the center; a golden rattlesnake twining round the stem of the palmetto, with its rattle sprung, head erect, and tongue protruded. In the background, to the rear of the tree and snake, a golden spread eagle, and a single golden star in the upper right corner, with the words 'Room for More' on the opposite." (!)

The brig James Gray, Capt. Plummer, of Newburyport, the property of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and now lying at Charleston, hoisted, last week, the flag of South Carolina as an ensign. The whole vessel is elegantly dressed with signal flags, and at Newport, flying in the breeze, is the Palmetto and the one star. An excellent entertainment was given on board to-day at 12 o'clock, in which a large number participated, and at which time a salute of fifteen guns, one for each Southern State, was fired, and speeches were made.

Among the most "noticeable" incidents of Wednesday, in the military line, was the passing of a resolution, at a meeting of the "Washington Artillery," to the effect that all the stars, save one, should be erased from the flag of the company—the single star to represent South Carolina, and other stars to be added as the other Southern States fall into line.

THE CHARLESTON CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Charleston Courier of the 8th instant, contains the subjoined notes from officers of the customs at that port, which the Courier says were dictated by the telegraphic report of the election of Mr. Lincoln.

"The inquiry has been frequently made of me, 'What will you do if Lincoln is elected?' My reply has been, I will answer when the time comes. The time has come, and I now say, I will not serve under the enemies of my country, and whether South Carolina secedes, concedes, or submits, I will resign my office."

Wm. F. Colcock, Collector of the Port of Charleston.

"As I do not desire that my friends and the community shall be in doubt as to my position as a Federal officer, I beg leave to say, I will not hold the office of Surveyor, or any other office, under a Black Republican President."

M. Jacobs, Port Surveyor.

"The crisis in our affairs requiring a public expression from all holding Government office, I deem it due to myself to state my position. I can perceive nothing which requires of the customs to retire from office at the present time. On the contrary, every consideration of the duty they owe to the community, renders it obligatory upon them to defer their action. Their retention of office is in aid of the community. Their retirement would practically suspend all commerce, and be equivalent to a blockade, as nothing could enter or leave the port. I shall await the action of the State, and in any event shall stand or fall with her. Not being a leader in her councils, I await the call of those who are, and I am ready at a moment to obey. Until that call is made, I see neither wisdom or patriotism in any individual action on my part."

JOHN LAURENS, Naval Officer.

THE CHARLESTON POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster, it appears, has not resigned his office, and most probably does not contemplate doing so at present. The following notice, addressed to him, under date of the 7th inst., appears in the Courier of the 8th:

To Hon. Alfred Hugler:—Sir:—In view of the announcement which has been made this morning, of the resignation of many Federal officers, we desire to express our opinion that the interests of our State and community would be jeopardized by the resignation of the Postmaster here. We, therefore, request that you should not resign until the State assumes, in her sovereign capacity, the management of her postal arrangements."

FINANCIAL.—The Courier of the 8th inst., alludes to the necessity of some speedy arrangement of deliverance from the money pressure which embarrasses the business community of Charleston, and earnestly invokes the attention of the Legislature to this important subject. One branch of the Legislature took up this subject on Saturday, and passed a bill suspending the operation of the law of the State which prohibits the Banks from issuing more than three dollars in notes for every dollar in specie they may have in their vaults. This will enable the Banks to supply a paper currency.

The Charleston Mercury of the 9th has the following despatch:—COLUMBIA, Nov. 8. There was a full meeting of the lawyers of this city to-day, at which it was determined to return forthwith all Northern claims sent here for collection.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Georgia has adjourned, and the election of a Senator of the United States.

A bill was then introduced heavily taxing manufactured articles from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other States nullifying the fugitive slave law; also, preventing the citizens of these offending States from suing in the Courts of Georgia.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday last Monday.

FASHIONABLE PREACHING.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statement:

"A new method of amusement has been adopted in Paris. Fashionable people, who do not find private theatricals or private concerts suited to their tastes, give private sermons. A pulpit is erected in the drawing-room, and the hostess takes a great deal of pains to secure a popular and eloquent preacher. Great exertions are made that they are not outdone by their neighbors in the matter of eloquence. Of course, it is not to be supposed that these services are open to the public, but special cards of invitation are issued to the *salon* religious, with careful attention to the quality of the guests invited."

The wisest of men has told us that there is no new thing under the sun, and this drawing-room preaching may be ranked among the other fashions of the day as an apt illustration of the truth of the saying.—It is no novelty in Paris. It was "all the rage" two centuries ago in the Court of Louis XIV, when the eloquence of Bourdaloue, Massillon, and Bossuet made even preaching fashionable. It is to be hoped, however, that this amusement will not be sent across the Atlantic. We have fashionable churches and fashionable preaching enough already. Nat. Int.

The Boston Post yields gracefully, produces a horrible caricature of Mr. Lincoln, with a face *fiendish* of his autograph appended, and adds:

"We reproduce with pleasure the picture of the new illustration of Lincoln. He is generally supposed to be getting his clothes together preparatory to a visit to the shores of the Potomac some time in March next. Mrs. Lincoln will undoubtedly accompany him. We wish them both a very pleasant journey, and a safe return to their happy Springfield home."

"Who is so gaunt and thin?"  
Old Abe Lincoln, Old Abe Lincoln.  
He ain't good looking but he has come in,  
Poor Abe Lincoln, Poor Abe Lincoln.

"We can proceed no farther. It is too harrowing."

## FRUIT! FRUIT!!

20 FRAILS New Dates  
10 Cans Currants  
10 " Prunes, all in fine order, and for sale to arrive, by F. A. REED & CO., Nov 1  
No 6, South Wharves.

## Reports from Washington.

We take the following paragraphs from Washington despatches to the New York papers. They are to be received, like all despatches from that quarter, with some allowance for the disposition of correspondents to make a telling paragraph.

The Cabinet had a protracted session on Friday, during which the present unfortunate state of affairs in the South was freely discussed. President Buchanan expressed himself as confident that South Carolina would leave the Confederacy, whether it be called nullification, secession or revolution. On this point all agreed, but the President did not believe that secession would actually occur during his term. He anticipated that things will go on as they are until the fourth of March, but should the issue be precipitated before that time, he thinks it would be madness to attempt coercion, as the slightest collision would disrupt the whole country, and involve us in irretrievable ruin.

The hope was generally entertained by the Cabinet that the cool judgment of the best men of the South would prevent secession on the part of other States, unless some conflict should occur—Secretary Cobb alone exclaiming the extreme position of South Carolina.

The message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, was severely criticised, that portion suggesting a repeal of the penal laws being pronounced the ravings of a lunatic. The commercial policy recommended by him was approved and pronounced by several members of the Cabinet to be the proper remedy for the evils complained of, but should South Carolina hasten matters and annul the resolutions adopting the federal Constitution, she will be left alone by the present Administration.

No effort will be made at present to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Federal Judges. If South Carolina does not desire the Federal Courts, the President thinks no one should complain, and as the Collector at Charleston has not resigned, as rumored, there is no embarrassment felt here.

The whole number of Federal troops, from Maryland to Florida, is less than 1,000—500 of whom are in the Artillery School of Fort Monroe—the rest being a few scattered companies, three of them at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor. Nearly the entire military force is employed at present west of the Mississippi river.

President Buchanan will act on the idea of the constitutional right of a State to secede, but at the same time will offer in his annual message an argument disapproving of it.—On this point the Cabinet are divided.

Should secession not take place prior to the 4th of March, the opinion was expressed in the Cabinet to-day that a conflict would be certain, and a dissolution of the Union inevitable.

It is much regretted by all influential men here that Lincoln did not act with a conservative *prudence* when called on for a speech. His reference to previous speeches is regarded as unfavorable.